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Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Concluding observations on the combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Sweden*

1. The Committee considered the combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Sweden (CEDAW/C/SWE/8-9) at its 1379th and 1380th meetings, on 18 February 2016 (see CEDAW/C/SR.1379 and 1380). The Committee's list of issues and questions are contained in CEDAW/C/SWE/Q/8-9 and the responses of Sweden are contained in CEDAW/C/SWE/Q/8-9/Add.1.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee appreciates the submission by the State party of its combined eighth and ninth periodic reports. It also appreciates the State party's written replies to the list of issues and questions raised by the pre-session working group and welcomes the oral presentation of the delegation and the further clarifications provided in response to the questions posed orally by the Committee during the dialogue.

3. The Committee commends the State party on its high-level delegation, which was headed by Pernilla Baralt, State Secretary to the Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The delegation also included representatives from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, the Ministry of Employment, the Ministry of Education and Research and the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

B. Positive aspects

4. The Committee welcomes the laudable work and commitment of the State party to ensure equality between women and men at the national and international levels, including in its international development cooperation. It notes with appreciation that the State party is among the most-highly ranked countries in the

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world in terms of gender equality and welcomes in particular that the current Government has declared itself a "feminist Government". Moreover, the Committee appreciates the political will expressed by the State party during the dialogue to fill the remaining gaps and to reinforce its model practices in facing new challenges such as the present mass influx of refugees in Europe. In that spirit, noting that the State party is currently undertaking a revision of many relevant laws, policies and strategies, the Committee strongly encourages the State party to continue strengthening its efforts to achieve gender equality for the benefit of all women and girls in the State party.

5. The Committee acknowledges the State party's leading role in and commitment to the fight against climate change and achieving sustainable development, as well as the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in countries affected by conflict, and encourages the State party to continue to promote the involvement of women in those efforts at the local, national and international levels.

6. The Committee welcomes the progress achieved in undertaking legislative reforms since the consideration in 2008 of the State party's combined sixth and seventh periodic reports (CEDAW/C/SWE/7), in particular the adoption of the following:

(a) The new Education Law, which, inter alia, provides that children shall have equal access to education, in 2011;

(b) Amendments to the Constitution introducing gender-neutral language, in 2011;

(c) The Discrimination Act, in 2009, which was later strengthened by amendments to ban differences in insurance premiums and benefits between women and men in the provision of insurance services and to include inadequate accessibility for persons with disabilities as a form of discrimination, in 2012 and 2015, respectively.

7. The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality, including the adoption or establishment of the following:

(a) The Swedish Foreign Service action plan for feminist foreign policy, 2015-2018;

(b) The Strategy for work on gender mainstreaming in the Government offices, 2012-2015;

(c) The Strategy for quality and more equality in health care, 2012-2016;

(d) The Strategy for Roma inclusion, 2012-2032;

(e) The Equality Ombudsman, which is responsible for the implementation of the Discrimination Act, in 2009;

(f) The Action plan against prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes, in 2008.

8. The Committee welcomes the fact that, in the period since the consideration of the previous report, the State party has ratified or acceded to the following international and regional instruments:

(a) The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto, in 2008;

(b) The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), in 2014;

(c) The Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, in 2013;

(d) The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in 2011;

(e) The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, in 2010.

C. Principal areas of concern and recommendations

Parliament

9. The Committee stresses the crucial role of the legislative power in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention (see the statement by the Committee on its relationship with parliamentarians, adopted at the forty-fifth session, in 2010). It invites the Riksdag (the Swedish parliament), in line with its mandate, to take necessary steps regarding the implementation of the present concluding observations between now and the next reporting period under the Convention.

Asylum-seeking and refugee women

10. The Committee notes with appreciation the previous open reception policy of the State party during the mass influx of asylum-seekers in Europe in 2015, its acceptance of approximately 162,877 persons, including 35,369 unaccompanied children, and its efforts to ensure their protection and to provide assistance. However, the Committee is concerned at the recent reversal of the State party's asylum policy and at policies restricting the granting of residence permits and family reunification, which may have particularly negative consequences for women and children asylum seekers.

11. In line with its general recommendations No. 32 (2014) on gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women and No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee calls on the State party:

(a) To implement its obligations under international law with regard to asylum seekers and refugees, such as the principle of non-refoulement;

(b) To take a gender-sensitive approach in receiving the current refugee inflows and in considering asylum claims, thereby ensuring that the needs of asylum-seeking and refugee women and girls arriving in the State party are addressed as a priority concern;

(c) To maintain its dedication to ensuring the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in countries affected by conflict.

Visibility of the Convention, the Optional Protocol thereto and the Committee's general recommendations

12. The Committee notes the State party's efforts to disseminate the Convention, including by awarding grants for relevant projects to international and non-governmental organizations. It remains concerned, however, that the provisions of the Convention, the Optional Protocol thereto and the Committee's general recommendations are not sufficiently known in the State party, including by women themselves. The Committee is further concerned at the continued lack of references to the Convention in court decisions in the State party.

13. **The Committee recommends that the State party:**

(a) Develop a sustainable strategy, including by allocating adequate financial resources, to disseminate the Convention, the Optional Protocol thereto and the Committee's general recommendations among all stakeholders, including women's organizations;

(b) Enhance efforts to raise awareness among women about their rights under the Convention and corresponding remedies, targeting in particular women belonging to disadvantaged groups, including the Sami, the Roma, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and those with disabilities;

(c) Promote capacity-building programmes for judges, prosecutors and lawyers on the Convention, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Committee's general recommendations and Committee views on individual communications and inquiry findings, to enable them to invoke those instruments before domestic courts and interpret domestic legislation accordingly.

Legislative framework

14. The Committee notes that the Instrument of Government and the Discrimination Act regulate and prohibit discrimination based on sex in the State party. It further welcomes the information provided that approximately 90 per cent of relevant legislative and policy measures contain a gender analysis. The Committee is concerned, however, that:

(a) The provisions of the Convention, although largely respected, have not yet been fully incorporated into the domestic legal system and, as a result, are not directly applicable in the national courts;

(b) The Discrimination Act, owing to its restricted list of prohibited grounds of discrimination, may not comprehensively address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women;

(c) Criminal liability for rape requires that there was a use or threat of force rather than a lack of consent by the victim.

15. **The Committee calls upon the State party to ensure that the provisions of the Convention are duly incorporated into the domestic legal system and directly applicable in the national courts. The State party should also evaluate and, if necessary, revise, the scope of protection of the Discrimination Act in order to**

ensure that it contains a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with article 1 of the Convention, covering, inter alia, intersecting forms of discrimination against women. The Committee further recommends that the State party amend its Criminal Code to ensure that rape is defined on the basis of there being a lack of consent by the victim.

Access to justice

16. The Committee welcomes the allocation of increased resources to the Equality Ombudsman and to local anti-discrimination offices. It also welcomes the fact that the State party is carrying out an inquiry to analyse access to justice in discrimination cases and propose corrective action, if necessary, including with regard to the work and mandate of the Equality Ombudsman. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned at the complexity of the legal proceedings foreseen under the Discrimination Act, which may hamper access to justice for women victims of rights violations, in particular for victims belonging to disadvantaged groups.

17. **In line with general recommendation No. 33 (2015) on women's access to justice, the Committee recommends that the State party, based on the findings of the inquiry reviewing its work on discrimination, take all necessary measures to remove barriers for women victims of discrimination and enable them to effectively use the Discrimination Act to claim their rights, including by allocating adequate human, technical and financial resources. The State party should pay particular attention to the needs of disadvantaged groups of women, such as Sami women, Roma women, migrant women, women living in remote areas, asylum-seeking and refugee women and women with disabilities. The Committee further recommends that the State party ensure that the Equality Ombudsman is provided with adequate resources to effectively fulfil its broad mandate.**

National machinery for the advancement of women and gender mainstreaming

18. The Committee commends the State party on its elaborate system of gender mainstreaming, its efforts to assess the impact of that system and its commitment to gender-responsive budgeting. It notes that the Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality, placed under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, is responsible for overall coordination and monitoring in relation to gender mainstreaming. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned that the coordination and management of gender mainstreaming efforts are not always sufficiently clear and coherent and that the monitoring and impact evaluation of measures taken are not sufficiently comprehensive. It is further concerned that differences exist in the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy between municipalities and regions and that gender-responsive budgeting is not sufficiently utilized at the municipal levels.

19. **In the light of the upcoming adoption of its new gender mainstreaming strategy, the Committee calls on the State party:**

(a) **To strengthen effective coordination and ensure clear and coherent management of the national machinery for the advancement of women at all levels, including through considering the establishment of a Government agency for gender equality as recommended by the Gender Equality Inquiry;**

(b) To reinforce monitoring mechanisms to comprehensively and regularly assess progress in its implementation of the strategy and evaluate the impact of such efforts, with a view to taking remedial action;

(c) To strengthen the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy at the municipal and regional levels and ensure that all Government bodies involved receive sustained guidance and support in their implementation efforts, including sufficient human, technical and financial resources;

(d) To ensure systematic implementation of gender-responsive budgeting at all levels;

(e) To ensure that its third strategy for human rights includes a clear gender perspective and focus on women's rights.

National human rights institution

20. The Committee notes the work carried out by the Equality Ombudsman within its mandate to combat discrimination. Nevertheless, it is concerned at the absence of an independent national human rights institution with a broad mandate to work on all aspects of human rights, including women's rights and gender equality, in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

21. **The Committee recommends that the State party establish, within a clear time frame, an independent national institution, with a broad mandate in the area of human rights, including women's rights and gender equality, in accordance with the Paris Principles, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/134.**

Temporary special measures

22. The Committee commends the State party on achieving gender parity in the cabinet and in leadership positions on the boards of State-owned companies. It also notes that the State party plans to propose legislation on quotas, if the objective of achieving a level of women's representation on the management boards of private companies of at least 40 per cent has not been achieved by 2016. Nevertheless, the Committee remains concerned at the low number of women in leadership positions in academia, in top management positions and on the boards of private companies.

23. **The Committee recommends that the State party increase the use of temporary special measures, including statutory quotas, in all areas covered by the Convention in which women are underrepresented, such as decision-making positions in high-level public administration, private and public companies and academia. Such measures should include specific targets and time frames, in accordance with article 4 (1) of the Convention and the Committee's general recommendation No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures, in order to ensure the achievement of substantive equality of women and men.**

Stereotypes and harmful practices

24. The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to combat discriminatory gender stereotypes, including by promoting the sharing of household duties and parenting responsibilities, in particular to address the stereotyped portrayal of

women in the media, including by regulating broadcasting licences and creating the Swedish Media Council in 2011. The Committee further welcomes various measures taken, including legislative amendments, to combat harmful practices, including forced and child marriage, female genital mutilation and crimes in the name of so-called honour. The Committee is concerned, however, that:

(a) Discriminatory stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society persist in the State party;

(b) The media and the advertising sector continue to convey stereotyped and sexualized images of women, and self-regulation does not sufficiently address that issue;

(c) The prevalence of pornography and the so-called "sexualization of the public sphere" in the State party may exacerbate sexual harassment and gender-based violence against women and girls;

(d) Information on the prevalence of harmful practices in the State party is lacking.

25. **The Committee recommends that the State party:**

(a) **Adopt a comprehensive strategy to modify or eliminate patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes that discriminate against women, with special focus on women belonging to minority groups who are targets of hate speech and racially motivated violence. The strategy should include a monitoring mechanism to assess the impact of the measures taken and design remedial action;**

(b) **Engage with relevant actors and use other innovative measures, including by imposing stricter regulations if necessary, to enhance a positive and non-stereotypical portrayal of women in the media and in advertisements;**

(c) **Conduct a study on the possible impact of over-sexualized representations of girls and women in the media and the prevalence of pornography on the increase in gender-based violence against women in the State party;**

(d) **Systematically collect disaggregated data on harmful practices in the State party.**

Violence against women

26. The Committee commends the State party on its efforts to address gender-based violence against women. It notes that the State party is currently preparing a new holistic strategy to eliminate violence by men against women, and that new legislation to regulate the export of arms is expected to be presented to the parliament in 2017. The Committee is deeply concerned, however, that despite all the measures taken, concrete results are lacking and the prevalence of violence against women remains high in the State party. It is also concerned at:

(a) The low rates of reporting of cases of violence against women, including rape, and low prosecution and conviction rates, resulting in impunity for perpetrators;

(b) The shortcomings relating to investigations and the judicial handling of cases of violence against women, particularly sexual violence, including premature

assessments of evidence and shortcomings in securing crime scenes, owing to discriminatory attitudes and stereotypes;

(c) The differences between municipalities with regard to the availability and quality of assistance and protection services, including shelters, for women victims of violence, as well as discrimination in the treatment of women belonging to minority groups;

(d) The risk of non-reporting of domestic violence against migrant women owing to their dependence on their partners for residence permits;

(e) The inadequacy of comparative and disaggregated data on cases of violence against women.

27. **In line with its general recommendation No. 19 (1992) on violence against women, the Committee recommends that the State party:**

(a) **Adopt a holistic national strategy to address violence against women as soon as possible;**

(b) **Put in place effective monitoring mechanisms to regularly evaluate the impact of the measures taken to combat violence against women and take remedial action;**

(c) **Further study the root causes for the low reporting and conviction rates in cases of violence against women and strengthen its efforts to eliminate all barriers preventing women from reporting violence to the police;**

(d) **Carry out an evaluation of the response of the police and judiciary to complaints of sexual crimes and introduce mandatory capacity-building for judges, prosecutors, police officers and other law enforcement officers on the strict application of criminal law provisions on violence against women and on gender-sensitive procedures for interviewing women victims of violence;**

(e) **Reinforce assistance and protection provided to all women victims of violence, including by strengthening the capacity of shelters and crisis centres and ensuring that they meet the accommodation needs of all victims without discrimination, as well as by allocating adequate human, technical and financial resources;**

(f) **Revise, from a gender perspective, the conditions for granting temporary residence permits to migrant women who are dependent on their partners in order to avoid adverse consequences for those women of their dependency on their partners when the latter exercise violence against them and ensure full protection to women victims of violence;**

(g) **Systematically collect disaggregated data on all forms of violence against women, protection measures, prosecutions and sentences imposed on perpetrators;**

(h) **Ensure that the new legislation to regulate the export of arms includes a strong and robust gender-specific perspective.**

Trafficking and exploitation of prostitution

28. The Committee welcomes the amendments to the Criminal Code to strengthen the protection of women from trafficking and sexual exploitation. It also notes with appreciation the information provided that street prostitution has been reduced by

50 per cent in the State party since the adoption in 1999 of a law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services. The Committee is concerned, however, at the lack of systematically organized protection, rehabilitation and reintegration measures for victims of trafficking as well as of disaggregated data to determine the scale of the phenomenon. It is also concerned at the limited availability of programmes for women who wish to leave prostitution.

29. **The Committee encourages the State party to continue its pioneering role and innovative approaches in addressing trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, as well as its efforts to reinforce international, regional and bilateral cooperation with countries of origin, transit and destination to prevent trafficking. It also recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to improve data collection on victims of trafficking, disaggregated by sex, age and nationality, and ensure adequate protection, rehabilitation and reintegration services for them. The Committee further recommends that the State party strengthen the assistance provided to women and girls who wish to leave prostitution, including by providing alternative income-generating opportunities.**

Participation in political and public life

30. The Committee commends the State party on the consistently high rate of representation of women in political and public life and welcomes the work on gender mainstreaming of the Sami parliament. It also notes with appreciation the State party's adoption of a feminist foreign policy in 2015. The Committee is concerned, however, at the slight decrease in the percentage of women in the parliament during the past two elections and the insufficient representation of disadvantaged groups of women, including young women and women belonging to minority groups, in particular those of Roma, Sami and foreign origin, in decision-making positions.

31. **The Committee recommends that the State party continue to take targeted measures to maintain its achievements in ensuring a high rate of representation of women in political and public life, including in the parliament, at the national, provincial and municipal levels. The Committee recommends that, in doing so, the State party pay particular attention to underrepresented groups of women.**

Education

32. The Committee commends the State party on the generally high quality of education provided and welcomes the range of measures taken to ensure that gender equality permeates all levels of education. However, the Committee is concerned that stereotypical choices and segregation remain a challenge, starting with preschools, where the teaching staff is still largely female, while in vocational training and in some fields of higher education women are underrepresented. It is also concerned at continued horizontal segregation with respect to women's participation in natural science and technology-related research, including their limited access to research grants and funding and to postgraduate studies. Moreover, the Committee is concerned that a high number of girls suffer from discrimination and sexual harassment in schools and that, despite progress achieved, migrant girls, girls belonging to minority groups, in particular the Roma and Sami, continue to face difficulties in gaining access to education.

33. **The Committee recommends that the State party:**

(a) Strengthen its strategies to address discriminatory stereotypes and structural barriers that may deter girls from enrolling in traditionally male-dominated fields of study, such as mathematics, information technology and science;

(b) Improve conditions for women to pursue research careers and ensure that they are able to benefit from research funding and postgraduate studies on equal terms with men;

(c) Ensure that a zero-tolerance policy on violence and harassment is effectively implemented in all schools, which should include counselling services, awareness-raising efforts and effective reporting mechanisms, and include in school curricula age-appropriate and gender-sensitive education on sexuality and women's human rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights;

(d) Continue to combat discrimination against disadvantaged groups of women and girls in accessing education, and ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the impact of such efforts, to support taking remedial action.

Employment

34. The Committee welcomes the generally high rate of labour force participation of women in the State party and the various measures taken to facilitate the reconciliation of family and work life, including the establishment of a parental insurance scheme, combined with an extensive system of public child and old age care and improved rules on parental benefits. It further notes that the State party plans to reintroduce a mandatory annual pay survey. The Committee is concerned, however, at continued horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, with women concentrated in part-time work, predominantly for family reasons, and the persistent gender pay gap, which adversely affects women's career development and pension benefits. It further regrets that 75 per cent of parental leave is still taken by women and that migrant women, women belonging to minority groups, refugee women and women with disabilities have limited access to the labour market. The Committee notes that the State party has not ratified the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization. In addition, while welcoming the adoption in 2015 of the Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, the Committee is nevertheless concerned at its limited impact to date on the activities of Swedish companies operating abroad.

35. **The Committee recommends that the State party intensify its efforts to ensure equal opportunities for women in the labour market, including traditionally male-dominated sectors such as information technology and science, create more opportunities for women to gain access to full-time employment, increase the incentives for men to use their right to parental leave and take specific and proactive measures to eliminate occupational segregation and to reduce the gender pay gap. The State party should take into account the needs of disadvantaged groups of women and consider in this regard the use of temporary special measures such as financial incentives. The Committee recommends that the State party ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization. It further recommends that the State party uphold its due diligence obligations to ensure that companies under its**

jurisdiction or control respect, protect and fulfil women's human rights when operating abroad.

Health

36. The Committee acknowledges that there is comprehensive health coverage in the State party. Nevertheless, it is concerned that mental illness and drug and alcohol use have increased, especially among young women. It is also concerned that work-related illness and use of sick leave is higher among women. In addition, the Committee expresses concern that the health needs of women with disabilities are not being sufficiently identified and addressed and that minority and migrant women sometimes encounter difficulties in gaining access to sexual and reproductive health services and information.

37. **The Committee recommends that the State party:**

(a) **Increase its efforts, including through the allocation of additional resources, to address the deteriorating mental health situation of women and girls and the abuse of alcohol and drugs, with a particular focus on adopting preventive measures;**

(b) **Further analyse the root causes for the increase in work-related illness and use of sick leave among women to adopt structural solutions;**

(c) **Pay special attention to the health needs of women with disabilities, ensuring their inclusive access to support services such as rehabilitation and psychosocial care;**

(d) **Ensure that all women and girls, including those belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups, have free access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services.**

Marriage and family relations

38. The Committee notes with satisfaction the increase by the State party of allowances for single parents. It welcomes the amendment introduced in 2006 to the Children and Parents Code mandating courts to take into consideration gender-based violence against women in the domestic sphere when ruling on child custody and visitation rights, especially when considering shared physical custody. While the Committee also welcomes the fact that a study is currently being conducted on the implementation of the amendment, it notes with concern reports that court rulings do not always follow that provision. The Committee also reiterates its concern that the State party's current legislation on the distribution of property upon divorce does not fully take into consideration differences in the earning potential and human capital of spouses and may not adequately address gender-based economic disparities between spouses resulting from existing sex segregation in the labour market, persistent gender pay gaps and women's greater share of unpaid work.

39. **The Committee recommends that the State party take all necessary measures, including through judicial training, to ensure that gender-based violence against women in the domestic sphere is taken into account in decisions on child custody or visitation rights and sensitize the judiciary on the negative impact of such violence on a child's development. The Committee also repeats its recommendation that the State Party undertake research on the**

economic consequences of divorce for both spouses, with specific attention to the enhanced human capital and earning potential of male spouses on the basis of their full-time and uninterrupted career patterns. The Committee recommends that the State party review its current legislation in the light of the outcome of that research with a view to aligning it with the Committee's general recommendation No. 29 (2013) on article 16 of the Convention (economic consequences of marriage, family relations and their dissolution).

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

40. **The Committee calls upon the State party to utilize the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in its efforts to implement the provisions of the Convention.**

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

41. **The Committee calls for the realization of substantive gender equality, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, throughout the process of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

Dissemination

42. **The Committee requests the State party to ensure the timely dissemination of the present concluding observations, in the official language of the State party, to the relevant state institutions at all levels (national, regional, local), in particular to the Government, the ministries, the parliament and the judiciary, to enable their full implementation.**

Ratification of other treaties

43. **The Committee notes that the adherence of the State party to the nine major international human rights instruments[1] would enhance the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects of life. The Committee therefore encourages the State party to consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, to which it is not yet a party.**

Follow-up to the concluding observations

44. **The Committee requests the State party to provide, within two years, written information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in paragraphs 11 (a), (b) and (c) and 27 (a) and (c) above.**

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[1] The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Preparation of the next report

45. The Committee invites the State party to submit its tenth periodic report in March 2020.

46. The Committee requests the State party to follow the harmonized guidelines on reporting under the international human rights treaties, including guidelines on a common core document and treaty-specific documents (HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, chap. I).